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MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XI. | WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21st. 1795. | NUMBER 524.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements, which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to Publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, *or* MADRAS GAZETTE *are meant, and must be deemed, to convey Official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a reference.*

Civil Department, Fort St. George; 24th December, 1794.

ROBERT CLERK, *Secretary.*

Board of Rev[...]ue.

GOVERNMENT *having resolved to extend the limits of the Arrack and Toddy Farm at Madras, to the Boundaries of the Home Farm; Notice is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals will be received by the President and Members of the Board of Revenue, on or before the 20th day of the ensuing Month, for Renting the same, for the term of Five Years, commencing with the 1st January, 1796 and ending the 31st December 1800.*

The Conditions and Privileges of the Farm, are open for inspection at the Revenue Office, to all such Persons as may be willing to tender proposals for the same.

By Order of the Board of Revenue.

W. BROWN, *Secretary.*

Fort St. George, 14th October, 1795.

Public Department.

PUBLIC *Notice is hereby given, that the Treasury is open for the Receipt of Money, for which Bills at 360 Arcot Rupees per Star 100 Pagodas, will be granted upon the Honorable the Governor General in Council, at Thirty Days Sight.*

Published by Order of the Honorable the President in Council,

J. WEBBE, *Secretary.*

Fort St. George, 6th October, 1795.

Public Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Quantity of GOLD and SILVER JOYS have been found in the possessi[on] of a W[o]man suspected to have Stolen them. They are lodged at the Public Office of the J[ustice]s, and will be restored to any Person or Persons proving them to be their Property.

PUBLIC OFFICE, 17th October, 1795.

[...] Ordinary.

NOTICE is hereby given, [th]at Letters of Administration to the Estate an[d] Effects [o]f NEIL CAMPBELL, late Master of His [Ma]jesty's Ship the Orpheus, deceased, was this [...] to be Grante[d] to Ca[pt]ain JOHN [...] of His Majesty's 74th Regiment, [...] Kin to the said deceased.

P. BOSC, *Proctor.*

[...]th, 1795.

[A]dvertisement.

[...]VES, late a L[i]eutenant in the [...]e Company's Service, requests [...]aving any demands on him by [...]r Bills, &c. &c. will make the [s]ame kno[wn to] him by a Le[tt]er, addressed [to] him, to be left at the Courier Office, [...] Town, and the same shall be paid in Six [...] [f]rom this date.—If a just demand.

Fort St. George, 19th Oc[...]

Advertisement.

THE HONORABLE the MAYOR's COURT, of MADRAPATNAM, having, by its Decree of the 15th of the present Month, over-ruled the Allegations filed on the 5th of the Month of August, in the year 1794, against the ORIGINAL WILL of the late JAMES LANDON, Esquire, in which Messrs. WILLIAM COLLINS JACKSON, and FRANCIS LAUTOUR were named Executors.—Notice is hereby given, that, as the said Executors intend to remit to England all the Property belonging to the Estate, in order to its being appropriated as the Law directs, [...] *fully authorized so to do*) they request [...] all Persons indebted to the Estate, will discharge the amount on or before the 1st day of November next; and that all Demands upon it, may be made at or before the same period, as no Claim will afterwards be attended to.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *28th September, 1795.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright and Hurst,

At their Auction-room,

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 21st Instant,

At 11 o'Clock,

TEN CASKS of Porter, warranted sound and Good,

A quanti[t]y of Plain Glass, Half Pint Tumblers,

Cut Smelling Bottles,

A variety of Fresh Sauces,

Bottled Ale,

Manchester Dimity,

A quantity of Quills,

AND

Sundry other Articles.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wrigh[t] and Hurst,

At their [Auc]tion-room,

On WEDNESDAY [ne]xt, the 28th Instant,

A NEAT PL[...] CHARIOT,

IN PERF[ECT RE]PAIR,

With a Pa[ir of F]ast Trotting

MA[RE]S,

WARRANT[ED] SOUND.

For Pri[vate] Sale,

By Wright [a]nd Hurst,

FOR READY MONEY.

LONDON Particular Madeira, three Years old at per Pipe,	- - Pags.	185
Do. do. do. two Year[s old] fit for immediate use, at [...]	- -	140
Do. do. lately i[...]r do.	-	125
The above Wine[...] at per dozen,	- 4, 5, and	6
Brandy in cask, at [...]	38 fans. and	1
Do. in bottles, [...]h	- 4 and	5
Old Jamaica Ru[m] at [...]o.	-	5
Gin, in Cases of 1[...]ttle[s ea]ch, at per case,	- -	8

Made[ir]a [W]ine,

Warranted of [a Ve]ry [Supe]rior Quality,

FO[R] S[AL]E

At One Hundred an[d T]wen[ty] Pagodas per Pipe;

LI[K]EWI[SE]

A FEW CHESTS

OF

Very good French Claret,

At Six Star Pa[go]das per Dozen,

AP[PLY] TO

DRING, GORDO[N, an]d LUSHINGTON.

Made[ira] Wine.

A FEW PIPES OF VERY EXCELLENT

London Particula[r an]d London Market

MADEI[R]A WINE,

OF THE [VINT]AGE 1792,

[C]onsigned from one [of] the first Houses of the Island,

A[ND R]ECEIVED,

[...] *now* [...]ng on Commission,

BY

Messrs. ROEBUC[K,] ABBOTT, and CO.

[Adverti]sement.

MR. TH[OM]AS LA RIVE, Assistant Surgeon t[o th]e 29th Battalion of Native Infantry, having died Intestate, on the 20th of May last, the Commanding Officer of that Corps, agreeable to the Articles of War, has disposed of his Effects by Public Sale, paid his Funeral expences, and Servants Wages, and is ready to deliver the remainder of his Estate to any Person or Persons lawfully authorised to receive it.

Camp at Golconda, 22d September, 1795.

Calcutta General Lottery.

TICKETS to be sold by J. HUNTER at Thirty-five Pagodas each, The highest Prizes 50,000 Rupees.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson,

At his Rooms,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 21st Instant,

At 11 o'Clock,

THE REMAINDER

OF

THE PIECE GOODS,

BELONGING TO

THE ESTATE OF

The late Nagapah Chitty,

As formerly Advertised.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson,

At his Rooms,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 21st October,

At 11 o'clock in the Forenoon,

A STRONG Bay Coloured Horse, with Bandy and Harness compleet,

A Strong Pegue Horse perfectly quiet has been accustomed to carry a Gentleman, thirteen Stone weight.

A Capital Gold Watch, belonging to the Estate of a Gentleman deceased.

ALSO

Seven and a half dozen of Englis[h C]laret,

Six Cases of Gin,

Six dozen of Brandy, and two [d]ozen of French Claret.

By order of the Executors of t[he] late NAGAPAH CHITTY.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderso[n,]

At his Rooms,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

On SATURDAY next, the 24th Instant,

Precisely at 12 o'Clock,

A HOUSE and EXTENSIVE GARDEN, situated near KILPAWK, formerly TOWNS' Garden. The Garden measures 25 and 5-16th *St. Thomé* Cawnies, is well stocked with choice Fruit Trees, and plentifully supplied with Water.

CONDITIONS OF THE SALE,

Ten per Cent. to be immediately paid down, [an]d the remainder of the Purchase Money with[in] Ten Days, in default thereof, the Premises will be resold, and any loss arising made good by the first Purchaser:—The New Bill of Sale to be at the Purchaser's expence.

N. B. There is a Company's Grant for the Grounds—A Peon attends to shew the Premises.

AND

The same day will be sold,

Precisely at 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon,

A Piece of Gound, situated in POPHAM's Broad way at PEDDY NAICK's PETTAH, opposite the House of Cap[t]ain NIMMO, between the Grounds of CHINNY CHITTY, and CHADUBARA CHITTY, Measuring from North to South 41[...] Feet, and from East to West 70 Feet.

Condition of the Sale—same as mentioned above.

And at the same time,

Fifty Tubs Sugar Candy,

Just Received—In Lots of one Tub.

Book-Binding.

GENTLEMEN wishing to have their BOOKS NEATLY BOUND are Requested to Send them to ARTHUR IRVIN No. 5, Anderson Street, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

Madras, 6th October, 1795.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson,

At his Auction room,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

On MONDAY next, the 6th Instant,

At eleven o'Clock in the forenoon,

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—CHINA and GLA[S]S-WARE,

OF THE LATE

Mr. Alexander Paton,

Particulars will be mentioned in a Hand Bill.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson,

At his Rooms,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

On SATURDAY, the 31st Instant,

At 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon,

If not previously disposed off by Private Sale.

THAT GARDEN and Commodious and Substantial Brick and Chunam built House the property of Mr. J. J. Durand, situated at the Luz.

Particulars may be known on application to Mr. Henderson.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY

Messrs. Sharp and Heefke,

At their Rooms,

On SATURDAY, the 24th Instant.

At 11 o'Clock,

THE UNDERMENTIONED

CHOICE COLLECTION

OF

FINE PIECE GOODS,

MADE UP

BY A GENTLEMAN,

TO CARRY WITH HIM TO EUROPE,

Consisting of

FINE PLAIN MUSLINS,

Mulmuls,

Flowered and Bordered Muslins,

Muslin Petticoats,

Fine Chintz,

Palampores,

Different Patterns of fine Handkerchiefs,

Fine Long Cloth,

Punjum Cloth,

Ginghams, &c. &c.

ALSO

One Chariot,

One handsome Bengal Mahana Palankeen,

Four complete Sets of Queen's Ware,

A Quantity of fine Brown Nankeen,

And fine Hyson Tea, in Chests.

AND

A Variety of other Articles.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY

Anthony Gaudoin,

At his Auction room,

UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 22d Instant.

TWO [...]d Cots, with Bedding and Curtai[ns c]omplete,

One small Almira, with [...]ffes,

Some Household Furniture,

AND

Variety of other Articles.

For Sale,

By John Hunter,

BENGAL PEAS just arrived, fit for Sowing, warranted of this Season.

Madras, 12th October, 1795.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ANACREON requires our Thanks; his Favor is under Consideration.

MENTOR has certainly chosen a wrong Signature; his Essay appears to be the production of a very *juvenile* Pen,—We beg leave to postpone it.

MODERATOR is too severe.

NAUTICUS in our next.

MADRAS *COURIER.*

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21st, 1795.

YESTERDAY afternoon arrived His Majesty's Ship the HOBART, Captain B W. Page from Trincomallie: nothing interesting has been received by the Hobart, except the pleasing assurance of the Health of the OFFICERS and MEN of COL. STUART's Detachment, continuing unimpaired from Service or Situation.

COMMODORE RAINIER, in His Majesty's Ship the SUFFOLK, Captain Lambert, with His Majesty's Ships the CENTURION, Captain Osborne, and the HEROINE Frigate, Captain Gardner, weighed anchor and sailed from the Roads, on the Evening of the 15th Instant.

The Honorable Company's Ship the ARNISTON, *Captain Majoribanks,* with His Highness the Nabob's Ship the SURPRISE GALLEY, *Captain Binny,* and the *Mary* Transport; accompained His Majesty's Squadron on their expedition to the Eastward.

The BOMBAY FRIGATE, Captain Pickett, sailed from the Roads, on the 18th Instant.

His Majesty's Sloop of War, the SWIFT, *Captain Rainier,* (on board of which ship *Major* URBAN VIGORS, had previously embarked;) sailed for the Eastward, on Monday last the 18th Instant.

On Wednesday the 14th Instant, the *Surrender* of MALACCA, was announced to the Public by a *Royal Salute* from the Garrison, and from His Majesty's Ships in the Roads.

The pleasing Intelligence of this valuable and important acquisition was brought, we are informed, to Masulipatam, by CAPTAIN ISACKES of the Hon. Company's Artillery, who had been charged with Major BROWN's Despatches for this Government, and had landed at Masulipatam from the Vessel on which he had embarked at Malacca.

Extract of a Letter from MALACCA, *dated the 29th August,* 1795.

"I have the pleasure to inform you of the surrender of MALACCA, on the third night after our arrival in the Roads.—It is probable that the Garrison would have surrendered on our immediate appearance, had not the *Resistance* been delayed for two days on her passage later than the *Orpheus.*

"On the arrival of the *Resistance,* MAJOR BROWN sent a message to the GOVERNOR, demanding the surrender of the Garrison, who amused him for some time, under different pretexts, and at length gave him a positive refusal; on the receipt of which, as a *dernier resort,* recourse was had to hostile measures.

"When the purport of the Governor's definitive answer was known, the *Resistance* fired a shot across the Bow of a Dutch Indiaman, close to the shore; but instead of her bringing to, or striking her colours, she returned two shots: in consequence of which imprudence, the *Resistance* fired a broad side into her, which killed two of her crew.—Soon afterwards, the boats belonging to the Men of War, boarded, and took possession of her. On the same night, the whole detachment were landed, about 2000 yards to the southward of the Fort.

"The Detachment was scarcely disembarked, or at least, before two six-pounders could be mounted on their carriages, when an express messenger was despatched from the Garrison, with offers of an acceptance of any terms which MAJOR BROWN might be inclined to dictate.

"On the next morning the troops marched into the Garrison, and took complete possession of it.

"The Governor, who is esteemed a very worthy Man, is retained in the civil capacity, as Governor; *Major Brown, of course, reserving to himself* the command of the Military.

"The Dutch Military Force, at this settlement, is confined; not amounting to more than one hundred Europeans, and sixty Sepoys; the former, it is supposed, will be sent to Madras, and the latter taken into our service and pay.

"The *Suffolk's Tender,* on which the whole of our Artillery was embarked, and which had parted Company from us, on the passage, between Madras and Penang, we had for some time, entertained very serious apprehensions of; but at the moment of my closing this letter, I have the pleasure to advise you of her safe arrival.

"It appears that she had been twice in sight of the *French Squadron,* without knowing, at the time, what ships they were; she was becalmed at one place, on her passage, for seven days.

[*Gazette.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St. George, 13th October, 1795.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Mr. *Picton James Hast,* to be Dutch Interpreter, under the Orders of Commodore *Rainier,* with an Allowance of Fifty Pagodas per Month, to commence from this date.

Fort St. George, 13th October, 1795.

G. O. BY COLONEL BRATHWAITE.

Lieutenant *Henry Somerset Conway* is posted to the 2d European Battalion, and Lieutenant *Willis Hil Gordon* removed from the 15th, to the 9th Native Battalion.

Fort St. George, 18th October, 1795.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Major *Urban Vigors* appointed to do duty with the Troops on the Eastern Expedition under the Order of Commodore *Rainier.*

Major *Vigors* will embark for Malacca, on his Majesty's Sloop of War, the Swift.

Extract of a Letter, dated Camp near Beder, October 8th, 1795.

"MAJOR ROBERTS, with the detachment "of the Honorable Company's Troops un "der his Command, has encamped near this "place, whence the *Rebel Prince* has fled with "the whole of his Force, and it is said in- "tended to take post near the City of *Araun-* "*gabad.* ASSUD ALLY CAWN, we hear has "left the Prince's Army, and taken with "him, the body of Cavalry attached to his "interests, and paid by him.—In a few days "we expect to be in full march after Ally "Jah; and with the aid of the Major's De- "tachment, doubt not of soon bringing the "present sanguinary war to a favorable "issue."

On Friday Morning, was executed, pursuant to his sentence, Michael Finney; convicted at the last Sessions, of the Murder of two Palenkeen Bearers.

Notwithstanding the rains here been uncommonly severe in *Bengal,* and from which serious apprehensions were entertained for the INDIGO PLANTS, we are credibly informed, by letters just come to hand, that the crops exceed those of former seasons, by a triple proportion.

From the Asiatic Mirror we have the melancholy intelligence of the loss of the Ship FAVORITE, near Rangoon—the account adds that the whole of the Crew, unhappily perished, excepting the Chief Mate and seven of the Lascars—It is not however, certain, whether Captain *Newton,* the owner of the Favorite, was on board her.

HIRCARRAH—*Sept. 29th.*

The *Catherine* now, and formerly the *Princess Royal,* Captain Reid, which left Madras on the 13th Instant, as mentioned in a former Paper, arrived in the River yesterday, with the Packets from the Europe ships;—the letters were delivered yesterday.

A Celebrated Horse called *Patrican;* was brought round from Mrdras on the PRINCESS ROYAL, and it is supposed, that he is Intended for the Government Stud.

The ship *Ann and Eliza,* Captain Haldane, left Madras on the 16th instant, and arrived in the river yesterday morning: — she has brought round with her, claret, hams, cheeses, and other Europe articles, which are come round to a good market.

On the same day, the *Carnatic,* Captain Hull, also arrived in the river from *Malacca,* but last from *Pulo Penang,* which she left on the 8th instant.

CHRONICLE—*Sept. 29th.*

Opportunities will offer in the course of the ensuing month, for Passengers or Letters to *Europe,* by the Honorable Company's ship Surprize, the Danish ship Juliana, and the Genoese ship Il Kaunitz, all excellent ships and good Sailers; also for *America,* by the India of *Philadelphia,* justly esteemed one of the finest Vessels ever built in that Port.

The *Hannah,* Captain Campbell, a Danish East Indiaman, bound from *Copenhagen* to *Bengal,* sprung a dangerous Leak in the Bay of *Biscay,* which obliged her to bear up and put into *Plymouth* on the 3d May.

Four daughters of the Count de Grasse, residing at Boston, having represented to the Legislature of the United States that they were reduced to indigent circumstances; that wise body, in consideration of the many eminent services which their father had rendered to the cause of America and of freedom, voted them a very liberal annuity.

In one of the Letters lately received from the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, it is mentioned, that the Commanders of the British Ships and Troops acting against that place, had at the time when the Garrison was first summoned by them, and on condition of its immediate surrender, offered to take the whole of the PAPER CURRENCY, of the *Cape,* and to give GUINEAS *in Exchange.*

P O E T R Y.

E L E G Y,

To the Memory of a Brother Officer, lately deceased.

NO more I hail the morning's golden gleam;
  No more in praise of Beauty, do I sing:
Friendship requires a melancholy theme;
  At her command the mournful lyre I string.

Say, what bold number, what immortal line,
  The image of thy virtues can reflect?
O lend my pen what animated thine,
  To shew thee in thy native genius deck'd.

The drear Arnee e'en has its pleasures too;
  But I'm insensible to ev'ry joy,
Farewell the Laurel, now I grasp the Yew,
  And all my little powers in grief employ.

Peace deckt in all the softness of the dove,
  Over thy passions spread her silver plume:
The rosy veil of harmony and love,
  Hung on thy soul in one eternal bloom.

Tho' small thy income, yet thy lib'ral hand,
  Bestow'd the frank donation to relieve:
Assist distress—you heard the mild command,
  And bade the helpless object cease to grieve.

Warn'd by the Heav'nly glow of friendship's fire,
  Your ample heart the sacred flame caress'd;
Nor did but with thy vital breath expire,
  For all thy life was excellence confess'd.

With many a sigh thy Friends thy loss lament,
  Tho' vain the attempt to mitigate their woe,
Whilst mournful thought by sad reflection lent.
  Bids copioustears of painful sorrow flow.

Called in the ripen'd prime of Youth,
  Thy Soul 'ere this has pierc'd the ætherial skies,
Has met the just reward of piety and truth.
  The mercy beaming in a Saviour's eyes

Arnee, October, 1795. JUVENIS.

Mr. HASTINGS,

No circumstance, on which the public mind has been agitated for seven long years, has given more general satisfaction, than the acquittal of Mr. HASTINGS, whose benevolent mind has firmly combated the storm raised against him; and we sincerely hope, the remainder of his life will pass with unin[...]upted serenity. At the same time, remark[...]ve been made on the contrariety of [...] between the late and present LORD C[...]LOR, in this business. Was the late Lo[...] CLIVE's Administration in India more [...] that Mr. WEDDERBURN took so decided part to clear the noble Lord from accusation [...]Was the conduct of Sir THOMAS RUMBOL[...] Sir FRANCIS SYKES, and many others, less [...]meable, when the inquiry into their conduct shrunk from public notice? And yet, Mr. HASTINGS's character in India was not inferior to Lord CLIVE's, and much superior to that of either Sir THOMAS RUMBOLD or Sir [...] SYKES; though his wishes to avoid investigat[...] not so urgent as were those of the [...] gentlemen.

Of all the Peers, [...]taken their seats, since the commen[...] Mr. Hastings's trial, Lord Fife alo[...] the conclusion.

An account of th[...] ex[...]s of the late impeachment, on the side [...] Mr. HASTINGS, will, it is said, be p[...]blished in order to give Mr. BURKE an ide[...] of th[...] "*cheap defence*" of State prisoners[...]

COUNT[...] REVO[...]UTION,

In the sitting of the 27t[...] of May, Doulcet in the name of the Comm[...]tees, read various despatches which c[...]firm t[...] unhappy news of Toulon—Cambon [...]ites as follows, from Marseilles:—"I hear that my Colleague Brunel "has fallen, after having a thousand times "exposed his life, to avert assassination and "plunder at Toulon. The fleet waits but a "favorable wind to quit the harbour. The "Jacobins wish to seize it for the perfidious "English—they have taken Fort Lamalgen, "and liberated the prisoners by virtue of an "order which they extorted from Brunel and "[...]u, who had come [...]hore from the fleet; "they have disarmed the Commune of Solies, "and carried off eleven inhabitants and a Priest "condem[...]d to transportati[...] Originally "they had but swords and pistols, but they "found the arsenal, a[...] [...]vided themselves "with muskets. Th[...] a report, that "they had found four [...]dred emigrants, "which number the[...] [...]d afterwards to "eleven and ultimately, t[...] [...]ve[...] "charge with wearing [...]r [...] "paper cockade, inscrib[...] with "*Long live* "*Louis XVII.*"

BREST, [...] May.

Orders have been recei[...] [...]m altogether, the following vessels: *Terrib[...] of* 110 *guns, the Majestuex of* 110 *guns, the C[...] of* 80 *guns, the Tourville, the Trojan, the Ga[...]rin of* 74 *guns* and four Frigates, others are expecting to arrive or the samepurpose; a great part of the workmen have been discharged, and many sailors have obtained a temporary leave of absence.

Every one here draws a different conclusion upon the cause of this unexpected and extraordinary order,

The King of Poland had lately a fall, when walking on the terrace of his palace at *Grodno.* According to some accounts, the effects of this are trifling; but others represent a fever to have taken place, from which there were little hopes of his Majesty's recovery.

BOMBAY COURIER—*26th Sept.*

Several Dingeys have of late arrived from Mocha; by one of which, an account was received of *four European Gentlemen* having reached that place, from Suez, who, from the privacy and despatch with which they acted and the liberality with which they paid for their passage, were supposed to be charged with some very important Commission, directed to some European settlements in India. From Mocha they were said to have embarked on a Dow for the Malabar Coast.

We are yet unacquainted with the period at which they left Great Britain, nor have we heard of their having communicated any public intelligence, except the account of an *Action* fought between *Admiral Hotham* and the *French fleet,* in the Mediterranean; that *victory* declared itself in favour of the *British* Flag, a victory the more honourable in having been bravely contended, in which we are said to have *taken two* of the enemy's ships, *destroyed two others,* and to have *lost the Britannia;*—that subsequent to the action, the French fleet had been reinforced by Admiral Renaudin, who had joined them too late to reap any advantages from the state of our fleet, after a well-fought engagement.

By a private Letter from Pulo Penang, weare informed that the Ship *Lowajee Family,* in attempting to quit the Harbour through the South Channel, ran aground on the 6th of June, on a Sand Bank called the Prya Spit; where she lay four and twenty hours, but owing to the active assistance of the Intrepid and other Vessels in the Harbour, and the smoothness of the water, she was got off with out any damage, and pursued her voyage on the 8th, through the old Channel.

Extract of a Letter, dated Tellicherry, 10th September, 1795.

"Last night a Dingey arrived here from "the Red Sea, with two Gentlemen, Mr. "Cleghorn and Captain Balle on board, di- "rect from Europe. Mr. Cleghorn has landed "here, but Captain Balle has proceeded to "Cochin—They report that another engage- "ment had taken place in the Mediterranean, "in which Admiral Hotham had been victo- "rious, the enemy it is said lost four ships of "the Line; and the British, the Britannia, but "whether taken or sunk, is not mentioned. It "is likewise said here, that *Captain Balle's* "*arrival* at Cochin, will render it *unnecessary* "*to open our Batteries,* as it is supposed the "place will immediately be given up."

BOMBAY CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. John Hector Cherry, Commercial Resident at Surat.

Mr. George Brown, Deputy Commercial Resident and Export Warehouse-keeper at do.

Mr. Christopher Robert Wren, Principal Commercial Assistant and Deputy Export Warehouse-keeper at ditto.

Mr. John Smith, second Commercial Assistant at ditto.

Mr. Samuel Rolleston third ditto ditto,

Mr. James Smith, second Assistant to the Treasurer, vice Mr. Georg[...]

Mr. George Paton, Clerk to the Justice, vice Mr. John Smith.

Mr. John Elphinstone, Assistant to the Post Master General, vice Mr. John Smith.

BOMBAY MILITARY,

COLONEL ROBERT BOWLES, being [...] from the Malabar Coast, the usual [...] and reports are to be made to him, as [...]manding Officer of the Army under this [...]dency, and he is to preside at the Milita[...] Board, as Acting Commander in Chief.

All Garrison Reports are to be [...]lonel Bowles, Commanding Offi[...]ces who will issue Garrison Ord[...] Town Major.

Lieutenant Robert Page, is [...] de-Camp, and Lieutenant Ge[...] [...]lliams, S[...]retary to Colonel Bowles, the Commanding [...]er of the Forces. The above appointments [...] place from the 20th of July last.

L O N D O N.

TUESDAY—*May* 12.

There has been some epistolary wran[...]g between the Prussian Cabinet, and the [...]ish Commander in Chief upon the Continent, since the treaty was concluded between the former and France, which terminated in a most imperious message, commanding our troops to leave their present position. This is not the only grateful return this country has received from its worthy Ally for the liberal subsidy so long paid to him: our Cabinet was flattered with a promise of a supply of wheat from the ports of Dantzic, Elbing, and Konigsbeg: the merchants up the Baltic considered the business as certain, and our Government had actually engaged a number of vessels to proceed th[...]to bring home the grain: but his Prussian M[...], has now issued a mandate, prohibiting all exportation of grain from any of his ports for any country, till six thousand lasts, which he has contracted to furnish to France, be completed—a quantity, by the bye, which will more than take up all that can be spared from his own dominions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prince Adolphus has left the head quarters of his Hanoverian regiment for *Oldenburgh*, where he will remain ſome time for the re-eſtabliſhment of his health. The laſt German mail brought letters of congratulation from his Royal Highneſs to their Majeſties, and the Prince and Princeſs, upon the late Nuptials.

Dies are making for ſtriking off gold and ſilver medals to commemorate the Royal Nuptials; the former will be of two kinds, one about the ſize of a five-guinea piece for the Royal Family and relations, the leſſer for the nobility, &c. the ſilver ones for perſons of inferior ſtations.

The Lord Chamberlain has iſſued an order, ſince the reſidence of the Stadtholder at Hampton-Court, that every body, but the inhabitants of the palace, ſhall be excluded hearing divine ſervice at the [illegible] ual public Chapel there; His Lordſhi[illegible] ving previouſly removed from the palace moſt of its reſidents. A centinel, armed *cap-à-pee*, is now poſted at the Chapel door every Sunday, to keep old and young from entering that place of worſhip. This order has naturally given great offence.

We hear that Government have it in contemplation to amend the preſent Prize Act of Parliament, and inſtead of ⅞ to King's ſhips and ⅛ to Privateers, to allow the former ⅓ and the latter ½ in caſes of Re-capture, under certain limitations: a meaſure in our opinion highly politic, and fraught with the utmoſt advantages to this Country; for as the French are wholly bent on deſtroying our Commerce, this will in a great meaſure defeat their plundering views.

In April laſt came on at Bridport, the Election for a Repreſentative in Parliament for that Borough, in the room of Mr. Serjeant Watson, lately appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bengal. The Candidates were, George Barclay, Eſq. and Thomas Burges, Eſq. (brother in-law to Mr. Serjeant Watſon). At the cloſe of the poll the numbers were:—

For G. Barclay, Eſq. 126 T. Burges, Eſq.-43

Whereupon George Barclay, Eſq. was declared duly elected.

The late Parſon *Jackſon*, was twice married, and has left a wife to lament his unhappy end. He was about fifty years of age. He firſt planned the unfortunate ſcheme of the Royalty Theatre, of which he was a proprietor; and, when that failed, he went to France, where, after the murder of the King, he ſoon ingratiated himſelf with the principals in the Revolution, and entered into thoſe ſchemes which finally brought him to the Bar of Juſtice. He was the Ducheſs of Kingſton's Secretary, in her literary conteſt with *Foot*, and got a large ſum of money from her Grace. The bitterneſs of his writings on that occaſion cauſed him to be called *Viper Jackſon*. He was alſo for ſome time *Editor* of the Morning Poſt.

According to letters from Poland, the late Revolution has coſt that ill-fated country 80,000 men in killed and wounded; and about 40,000 [illegible] Gallicia.

[illegible] of Liege has raiſed a corps of 10,000 men for the French Republic, to ſerve in the next campaign.

The Adminiſtration of Police at Paris has lately diſcovered in that Metropolis, a gang of robbers, who made a profeſſion of plun[illegible] aſſaſſinating. The wags ſay, that [illegible] the ſatellites of *Barrere*, who being no [illegible] llowed to pilfer under his authority [illegible] n, carry on their trade clandeſtine[illegible] may not loſe the benefit of his in[illegible] ius, every occurrence is taken ad[illegible] form the public opinion againſt [illegible] tator of the Terroriſts.

[illegible] ATE System had no ſooner [illegible] nd in France, than the different [illegible] h had become the victims of the [illegible] olutions, experienced by that diſ[illegible] ty, began to conceive new [illegible] pes, and t[illegible] the utmoſt exertions to re[illegible] liſh that form of government, which moſt [illegible] red their paſſions. The Conſtituti nali[illegible] ci-ally, became very active: they [illegible] n-tions in London, Hamburgh, [illegible] ind, &c. Their partizans in [illegible] *Memoirs of the Ex-General Du*[illegible] publiſhed there with great *eclat* [illegible] gland, forgetting that the ſon of [illegible] erly Duke of Orleans, repair[illegible] for the expreſs purpoſe of being preſent at the aſſaſſination of the unfortunate Louis XVI. and enjoying that horrid ſight, have of late repreſented him, in ſome of our public prints, as a fit perſon to be at the head of a new dynaſty in France, to the prejudice of the lawful heir of the throne. The conſtitutional Ex-biſhop, *Gregorie*, has reſumed the mitre and the croſs, which under the reign of Terroriſm, he offered to depoſit in the hands of *Robeſpierre*, but which the latter refuſed to receive. But, not[illegible] ſtanding all the efforts of the children of the late conſtitution, the French are not likely, in caſe, they ſhould ever return to a monarchical form of government, to ground it on the baſis of that ſtrange conſtitution, which led their King to the ſcaffold, begot the Republic, plunged their country into anarchy, and covered France with blood and carnage.

TERMS

On which FRANCE will grant PEACE.

I. That whatever form of Government the French ſhall chuſe to give to themſelves in future, and under what name they ſhall chuſe to eſtabliſh the ſame, it ſhall be acknowledged before hand by the Treating Powers, as well as every alteration France ſhould in future chuſe to make, with regard to the Religion, Laws, or in other points of its Social Order. The ſame is promiſed by the French Nation to all other People and Governments of the Earth.

II. No Nation ſhall interfere with any ſuch change of alteration made by another Nation neither publicly nor privately, by force, nor by intrigue, unleſs requeſted ſo to do by a decided Majority of that Nation; for no People or Power have a right to prevent others from taking the means which they think neceſſary for their welfare, or to force them to take meaſures which they do not think either neceſſary or uſeful to their Social Order.

The Powers at preſent at war with France muſt firſt acknowledge the Republican form which the French People have choſen for the preſent, and as long as the latter ſhall think proper to adhere to it, The Power therefore muſt promiſe to the French Nation never to wage war againſt them again for ſuch pretences. The French Nation, on her part, acknowledges every Government of every other Nation, whether Monarchical, Ariſtocratical, or Democratical, promiſes not to interfere either publicly or privately, by open force, or by intrigue, unleſs they are invited to do ſo by the moſt reaſonable majority.

III. All the poſſeſſions of the French Republic conquered by England, at Corſica, and the Eaſt and Weſt India Iſlands, are to be reſtored to her. In the ſame manner the Republic will yield up all the conqueſts made by her in Spain and Italy, and will remove her Armies from the conquered countries between the Rhine and the Sea, to the ancient Frontiers. From this are only excepted Avignon and the Departments limited by the Alps, formerly Savoy, who have voluntarily taken the part of the Republic, and who remained faithful to her in the midſt of the troubles and inſurrections of the Southern parts of the Republic.

IV. All the countries ſituated between the Rhine and the Sea are to have the liberty to determine themſelves u[illegible] what form of Government they ſhall chuſe to [illegible] pt for themſelves, and for this purpoſe, after [illegible] French Troops ſhall have withdrawn from th[illegible] countries no other troops ſhall enter them [illegible] nvited by them by a free choice.

V. The Na[illegible] of the Rhine, Moſelle, Meuſe and Scheld[illegible] ins open and free from Toll for all Nations [illegible] ut diſtinction.

VI. Spain, Sard[illegible] Naples, England and Holland, are to unde[illegible] e to give an aſylum to the French Emigrants, [illegible] to give them employ and nouriſhment. In caſe [illegible] ne of the Emigrants ſhould be wiſe enough to ſub[illegible] to the Spirit of the Times, they ſhall find an a[illegible] um in the Iſland of Corſica, where the Republic, inſtead of perſecuting them, will protect them.

JACOBIN C[illegible] SPIRACY.

Heads of the P[illegible] ſtruction of the Mo- DERA[illegible] *in France.*

Rouvere [illegible] Committee of Public Safety, appea[illegible] Tribune.

"A point [illegible] exiſts," ſaid he, "between all the e[illegible] ies [illegible] liberty. The Engliſh from without, [illegible] in a [illegible] ſcent on the coaſt of Brittany, and [illegible] diſa[illegible] ted within, an attack on the merchants and [illegible] Convention. No plots were ever more a[illegible] dly combined, a part of this Aſſembly and of the good Citizens were to have been aſſaſſinated. The execution was to have taken place this evening, to-morrow or the next day, at the lateſt. One of the principal conſpirators, over-powered by his remorſe, has revealed the whole of the conſpiracy. The Commiſſioners of ſubſiſtence had previouſly informed your Committee that on Primidi (April 20.) it was reported an allowance of a pound and a half of bread ſhould be delivered to each citizen in Paris. This was for the purpoſe of producing a diſturbance, becauſe it was known that ſuch a diſtribution was impoſſible.

"The Keeper of the priſon at Pleſſis, had diſcovered, in a pound of Swiſs cheeſe [illegible] let addreſſed to Cretin, who was [illegible] ed, as one of the Chiefs of the [illegible] ſpiracy of the 12 Ger[illegible] al, April 1. Th[illegible] llet intimated that the [illegible] would be [illegible] *vered* when he received [illegible] red and half white. A number o[illegible] ca[illegible] were alſo found, bearing th[illegible] "[illegible] *ve la Montagne!*" Perrein, a[illegible] r o[illegible] e Commiſſion of [illegible] named Chevalier, and a [illegible] Gendarmerie, were at [illegible] Montaut, Cambon, and [illegible] the dreſs of Repreſenta[illegible] ns. The *arſenal* was to ha[illegible] d the *Committees inveſted.* The [illegible] demanded the eſtabliſhment of t[illegible] ican Conſtitution without any modi[illegible] —the *arreſt* of the 73 outlawed *deputies*, [illegible] have been lately reſtored to their ſeats—th[illegible] *baniſhment of Tallien, Ferron, Rouvere, Barras, Dubois Crancé, Legendre*, and others, and the reſtoration of the deputies confined and baniſhed. Many of the Gens d'Armes and the Cannoneers were in this conſpiracy.

A frigate, on a new conſtruction, is now building by the French at Rochefort. She is to carry 54 heavy guns, 40 of which will be on one deck. A ſhip of the line, which will carry 140 guns, is alſo on the ſtocks at that Port—She will be called *Le Peuple*.

MARGATE—May, 15th.

On Friday evening laſt, two Dutch veſſels under a flag of truce arrived here from the Continent, with the military hoſpital, ſick, and baggage, of the Britiſh troops taken at Helvoet. They were eſcorted here by a French officer and twelve privates, who have been detained, together with the veſſels, until further orders from the Secretary of State, to whom an expreſs was ſent upon their arrival. The ſoldiers ſpeak very highly of the kind and honorable treatment they have experienced from their French opponents, and give to the *Sans Culottes* a character very different from that given them by thoſe who had never ſeen them. This is now the third inſtance, during the preſent war, of ſeveral hundred ſick and wounded ſoldiers arriving at Margate; and yet the inattention of that department of the Adminiſtration, which ſhould ſupply the neceſſities and alleviate the diſtreſſes of thoſe brave ſons of England who have ſhed their blood in her defence, induce them to take no ſteps to eſtabliſhing temporary Hoſpitals at the ports moſt convenient for their landing; but the ſick, if any are unfortunate enough to ſurvive, muſt be carried fifteen miles, in waggons, to Deal, before they can be properly accommodated.

Official intelligence has been ſent to General Urrutia, ſtating that on the morning of the 30th April, Don Joſeph Jordan, Captain of the Montanes, man of war, cruizing about the Cape of St. Sebaſtian, by order of the Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, to learn the particulars of the late engagement between Admiral Hotham and the French fleet, fell in with two frigates and eight ſail of the line, one of them a three-decker, which he at firſt ſuppoſed to be Engliſh, till they hoiſted Spaniſh colours, and laſtly the tri-coloured flag of the French Republic. The Spaniſh ſhip is ſaid to have maintained a running fight with this fleet upwards of two hours, and ſometimes within the diſtance of half cannon ſhot, with only the loſs of one officer and two ſeamen wounded.

The Spaniſh man of war ſailed the next day for Minorca, after loſing ſight of the enemy. The chace was ſo near the land, that ſeveral houſes were damaged by the fire of the French, which was returned by one of the batteries on ſhore. By the declaration of the maſter of a felucca detained by the Spaniards, afterwards liberated, it appeared that a ſhot from the Spaniſh ſhip went through both ſides of a French man of war, near which the felucca lay; the crew of the former conſiſted of 800 men, 200 of which were ſick. In other veſſels the number of ſick amounted to 400; they had been about thirty days on their paſſage from Breſt, from whence they ſailed to join the ſquadron at Toulon.

April 17th.

The American Stocks, within the courſe of the laſt year, have riſen as follows:

In June, 1794

3 per Cts.	*6 per Cts.*	*Defd. ſtock*	*[B]ank Shares.*
49½	88 a 80	56	[illegible]3 a 106
11 Jan. 1795			
58½ a 59	98½ a 99	73 a 74	13[illegible] 134

BIRTHS.

Lately, the Lady of W. Harrington, Eſq. of a Son.

On Friday Evening, the Lady of C. O'Neale, Eſq. Aſſiſtant Surgeon, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 24th of Sept. at Rungpore, John Hannay, Eſq.

On Monday night Mr. John Sharp, Merchant of this place. A Man whoſe goodneſs of heart was evinced by the kindeſt, and moſt general hoſpitality: but more, by a faithful and affectionate diſcharge, of the more tender Duties of a Huſband, a Father, and a Friend; in each of which Characters he has Conciliated Attachments, that will long ſurvive the Memory, of his Liberalities.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On the 4th of May laſt, at Camberwell, James Farquharson, Eſq. much regretted.

On the 5th of Feb. the renowned veteran of the Stage, Mr. Macklin, Comedian, author of the Man of the World, Love A-La-Mode, &c. he was in the 95th year of his Age.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 12th, Snow John Packet, Capt, Herrylies, Point Pedro;—Ship America, Hubbard, Iſle of France,—Ship Mentor, Richardſon, Bombay,—15th, Ship Huſſar, Lightburn, Trincomallie,—Ship Royal Charlotte, Smart, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

October, 12th Ship Favourite, Capt. Mears, Bengal,—Brig Eliza, Robertſon, Coringa,—13th Ship Pacquet de Aſia, Caminha, Bengal, 14th American Ship Aſia, Chapman, America,—Ship Bornholm, Herbert, Calcutta,—Ship Surprize Galley, Benny, Eaſtward,—Ship Mary, Turnbull, Eaſtward,—H. C. Ship Arneiſton, Marjoribank, Eaſtward,—Ship Eliza Ann, Hughes, Calcutta,—Ship Cæſar, Hutt, Pulu Penang,—18th Bombay Frigate, Pickett,—Ship Helen, Capt. Seton,—19th His Majeſty's Ship Swift, Trincomallie,—Ship Huſſar, Lightburn, ditto.

ELUCIDATION

OF

MR. BOWYER'S PLAN

FOR A

MAGNIFICENT EDITION

OF

HUME'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Several Numbers of this elegant Edition had been received by Mr. Sharp, by the laſt Ships from England.

The various ornaments, propoſed to decorate this eminent diſplay of literary ability, in which our nation may juſtly take pride, will perhaps be moſt perſpicuouſly elucidated by claſſing them under their reſpective heads, of Hiſtoric Subjects, Portraits, Ancient Edifices, Ornamental Vignettes, Sea Fights, Monuments, Coins and Medals, and Miſcellaneous Ornaments, concluding with a few remarks on the execution of the Typographical part of the Hiſtory, which forms the baſis of this ſuperſtructure.—Firſt then of the

HISTORIC SUBJECTS.

To delineate the moſt ſtriking events of hiſtory has ever been deemed one of the nobleſt employments of the pencil. In every age, in every nation, where the arts have flouriſhed, the painter has aſſiſted the hiſtorian in perpetuating the remembrance of noble actions. Each has his ſeparate province: the province of each has its diſtinct advantages. The hiſtorian traces the ſecret ſprings of a great event, purſues it through its progreſſive circumſtances, and developes its future conſequences. He pleaſes and he inſtructs. But in many of thoſe events, which ſtrongly arreſt the attention, their is ſome ſtriking moment, the effect of which is unavoidably weakened by the mode of relating the tale. The deed of an inſtant is not told in the ſame ſpace of time; and the exertion made by the mind, to figure to herſelf ideas from the words that deſcribe them, renders her perception of them leſs vivid. Here is the painter's advantage. What is done in an inſtant; his pencil as inſtantaneouſly tells. All the faculties of the mind are employed in contemplating the ſcene without any exertion on her part; and the impreſſion is indelible.

To every man the actions of his own countrymen are moſt intereſting: and aſſuredly the Hiſtory of Britain is by no means wanting in ſtriking event. In recording theſe the hiſtorian has already performed his part: it remains for the painter to exert his talents in the ſame career. Hitherto little has been done; for till the preſent reign hiſtorical painting has been almoſt unknown in the Britiſh dominions. This has been the caſe to ſuch a degree, that foreigners, and theſe men of high repute, have abſolutely denied the poſſibility of an Engliſhman's painting hiſtory; and philoſophers have endeavoured to find the cauſe in the peculiarities of our climate. But this opinion muſt have ariſen from the eagerneſs of genius to frame ſyſtems from a few acts, without ſufficiently inveſtigating their cauſes: for ſurely a nation, whoſe poets and philoſophers may without arrogance challenge all Europe to produce their ſuperiors, and whoſe writers want neither taſte, genius, nor judgment, cannot be denied by nature the ingredients that conſtitute an hiſtoric painter. Theſe muſt acquit our climate of the charge alledged againſt it; and ſome other cauſe for the fact muſt be ſought. This cauſe appears in the want of adequate encouragement. Britain is eminently the nation of domeſtic ſentiment. Elſewhere it may occaſio[illegible] lly burſt out with momentary rapture; or ſtrik[illegible] e eye, with force indeed, but in ſolitary inſt[illegible] es. Here it pervades a whole people, and [illegible] with a durable flame. Th[illegible] to poſſeſs the [illegible] traits of abſent friends, and [illegible] blances of thoſe, who were dear to them when alive, have ever been the prevailing wiſhes of Engliſhmen. Hence portrait painting has been encouraged in this iſland with peculiar liberality, almoſt to the excluſion of every other branch of the art.

Of late, however, what private patronage was wanting to cheriſh, *Commercial Speculation* has begun to effect. Since engraving has become a branch of trade, another ſpecies of painting has been neceſſarily promoted. A few memorable actions have been recorded on the canvas: but theſe efforts of art have been few, the ſuggeſtions of the moment without any regular plan, and confined chiefly to recent occurrences: yet they have been ſufficient to ſhew what might be achieved.

Fully to reſcue our artiſts from the imputation under which they have long lain, and to evince that hiſtoric painting is not leſs congenial to o[illegible] than the reſt of the fine arts, in which our [illegible] untrymen have already ſhone, ſomething m[illegible] remained to be done, and in attempting this Mr. [illegible] wyer was one of the firſt. For this purpoſe no b[illegible] tter plan perhaps could be ſuggeſted, than to for[illegible] a ſet of elegant embelliſhments for a Hiſtory of England. Thus public patronage will have a favourable opportunity of ſtretching her foſtering hand, far wider than private encouragement could reach; whilſt the art of the engraver multiplies and diffuſes thoſe beauties, which muſt otherwiſe be confined to a ſingle cabinet.

What has been ſaid muſt render the method to be purſued in ſelecting ſubjects ſufficiently obvious: they muſt b[illegible] in themſelves intereſting; they muſt be adapted [illegible] pencil; and they muſt be from different p[illegible] ods. Yet it is to be obſerved that there are [illegible] y intereſting events incapable of being delinea[illegible] by th[illegible] painter; many ſtriking incidents which [illegible] ford not [illegible] ſubjects for the pencil. The firſt r[illegible] uiſite in a pi[illegible] re is to pleaſe the eye. This can be effected only by a proper arrangement of colour and figure, a judicious diſtribution of light and ſhade. At the ſame time it excludes every thing at which the eye would revolt, though it might be conveyed to the ear without offence. Variety of courſe will be an indiſpenſable requiſite. The order in which the prints appear is of no great moment. The Letter-preſs will naturally follow its regular train: but the Prints muſt neceſſarily be publiſhed in the order in which they are finiſhed. Thoſe relative to remoter periods may not come out of the hands of the engraver ſo ſoon as thoſe which record tranſaction more recent. This will

cause an apparent irregularity for the present: but, when the work is completed, each will find its respective place: and, that no difficulty may occur in the arrangement, a correct Catalogue of all the engravings will be given with the last number, describing their subjects, and pointing out where they are to be inserted.

Of the manner in which the historical plates will be executed little need be said. The names of the painters, all of them men whom fame has already with justice placed at the head of their profession, have been enumerated in the prospectus: of the whole of the historical engravings, Mr. Sharp has engaged to execute a fourth, and the rest will be the performances of men of the first eminence. They will all be in the ancient manner of engraving, as the La Hogue, and the Death of Wolfe.

Whilst it is the province of the historical painter to give delight by rousing the passions, to fire the mind with emulation of heroic deeds, or to inspire it with detestation of criminal actions; there is a placid satisfaction arising from the contemplation of faithful images of those, whom we have been taught to admire or revere, which no cultivated mind would willingly forego. Thus

PORTRAITS

Claim a distinguished place among the embellishments of a history, which brings to our remembrance the great and good of past ages. To form a proper arrangement for this part of his scheme, has cost the proprietor some trouble. The distinguished rank of the monarch gives him an indisputable title to a place in this class. In the page of history the statesman and the warrior are so conspicuous, as to throw almost every other character into shade. Yet, whilst we record those who have fought and bled in the field, or whose labours in the senate and the cabinet have tended to establish or subvert our liberties, surely they, who in the more retired walks of life have done honour to their country, ought not to be forgotten. Such men the historian has not wholly passed by: and in the erection of a splendid monument to the arts they would with much less propriety be neglected. It is indeed a fit office of the pencil to make reparation for the injustice of history. No apology therefore can be requisite for introducing amongst our portraits those of men, whose names, though unconnected with the subversion of states or the establishment of empires, will ever be remembered in the annals of the arts and sciences.

To confine ourselves to the portraits of the pre-eminently distinguished few, would be narrowing the source of gratification to the subscribers to the present undertaking, the extensive plan of which enables the proprietor to take a far wider range. Unhappily he has to regret that, of some of the oldest men of celebrity the nation has produced, no likeness is now to be found. These consequently must be omitted: for to give fictitious resemblances would not accomplish the purpose of his design. But to procure the best and most approved portraits that do exist, he will spare neither pains nor expense: and he has here to return his acknowledgments to those gentlemen, who with extreme liberality have permitted him to copy originals, he could no other way have obtained.

Distributing these heads into their separate classes, they will for the most part be arranged in groups, ten or twelve in one plate, of a size sufficiently large to discriminate with ease and accuracy the characteristic features of each. This mode of arranging them embraces a double advantage. Whilst it gives room for a far greater number of portraits, it admits a species of decoration incompatible with the plainness and uniformity of single heads. In designing these decorations the taste and invention of the artist will have ample scope: for, whilst a certain degree of congruity is preserved in the general plan, it will be his aim to diversify as far as possible the particular embellishments.

The individuals to form each group will be taken in chronological order: since, though the distribution of them into classes is obviously proper, and offers no insuperable difficulty, to rank them in the order of their merit would be a task, in which no two men would wholly agree; nay perhaps no man would completely approve to-morrow the allotment he should himself make to-day. From this method no doubt will arise the inconvenience of bringing together men very different in point of genius: yet still the blemish of a faulty appreciation of worth and abilities will be avoided, which, though the great luminaries of science be sufficiently conspicuous, would be inevitable with regard to those stars of inferior magnitude, which contribute their rays to illumine our hemisphere. At the same time a chronological display of the progress of science will have its peculiar advantages; and it will not be unpleasing to remark the variety of contemporary talents.

In admitting names into this ideal Temple of Fame, the proprietor has paid attention both to intrinsic merit and common renown: the living he has excluded for an obvious reason: but those, to whom death has opened the gates, however recently, he conceives entitled to a place. If they did not die in the period at which the history terminates, they were at least in existence then: and, whilst their portraits afford pleasure now to their contemporaries, to our posterity they will be what Locke and Newton are to us.

ANCIENT EDIFICES.

Not to mention that the ruins of ancient buildings are of themselves in general highly picturesque, and are therefore fit subjects for the graver, considered merely in an ornamental point of view; in a work like the present they have other claims to our notice. Whilst the historian is employed in recording memorable events, he forgets not the places in which they were transacted. The remembrance of the one is forcibly excited by the view of the other. Who could contemplate the castle of Fotheringay, without lamenting the fate of a beautiful and unfortunate queen? Who could survey the ruins of Corfe Castle without reflecting on the atrocious murder of the amiable Edward?

But ancient edifices have another chain of connexion with history, that will form a clue to the selection of subjects for this work. To mark the progress of the arts is certainly a part of the historian's duty. It will be as congenial therefore to the design of the present undertaking, as gratifying to the lover of the sciences, to exhibit such views as shall give some idea of the progress of architecture in England, and of the different styles that have prevailed at different periods. This principle will guide Mr. Hearne in the choice of subjects for his drawings: Gundulph's tower, which has already appeared, being a specimen of the Norman style.

THE VIGNETTES

Intended to be introduced are of two distinct and appropriate kinds. One set will form brief and ornamental tables of contents to each reign, to which they are meant to be prefixed when the work is complete. Each of these will consist of a tablet, on which the principal occurrences of the reign will be engraved; with some historical event, by way of head-piece, taken from the reign to which it belongs.

The other set will be composed of characteristic implements or habiliments of the several periods of English history; and, independent of the ornamental effect, resulting from the picturesque arrangement of their constituent parts, it is presumed they will form a valuable repository of the costume of each age. The first of this set displays the costume of the Britons, anterior to the Roman invasion: the second marks the commencement of the Saxon heptarchy: and to each succeeding dynasty one will be appropriated. All these will be designed by Mr. Loutherbourg, and engraved be Mr. Landseer.

SEA FIGHTS.

The general want of interest in representations of naval engagements has been occasioned by the great similarity in pictures of this kind: this defect will be studiously avoided, by introducing only such subjects of naval history as are marked by some peculiar trait of heroism or skill, or are distinguished by some prominent circumstance. In the embellishments of the history of a maritime power like Britain, confessedly unrivalled on the ocean, totally to neglect her chief strength and proudest boast would be inexcusable, whilst her annals abound with naval exploits. What can be done therefore, by selecting actions capable of sufficient variety, not to incur the imputation of sameness, will be attempted.

MONUMENTS

Remarkable for their beauty, singularity, or the celebrity of those, to whom they were erected, will constitute one class of the ornaments of this work. Of course the principal part will consist of the performances of the artists, as have distinguished themselves in the successful employment of the chisel, we will not say to give permanence to fame, but to erect the tribute of gratitude to merit.

COINS AND MEDALS.

The value of medals consists chiefly in the effigies they preserve, the events they record, and the information they give us concerning the aspect, with which those events were at the time beheld. Perhaps we have now none, that are authentic, older than the reign of Henry VII: from which period downwards it will be the object of the proprietor to select a few of the most interesting in each reign.

With respect to coins, care will be taken, that proper specimens of such as have been most commonly in use, during the reigns of the different families on the throne, are introduced in such a manner, it is hoped, will be deemed ornamental, as well as gratifying to curiosity.

MISCELLANEOUS EMBELLISHMENTS.

The general plan of the ornamental part of this undertaking has now been gone through: and perhaps to one or the other of the heads, under which it has been distributed, every engraving, that will be given in the course of it, may be referred. Still, whilst it affords such an extensive source of variegated decoration, Mr. Bowyer will not presume to say that he has exhausted the subject. It may happen that, in the progress of the work, something farther may suggest itself. Should this be the case,

To be concluded in our next.

Book Binding.

GENTLEMEN wishing to have their BOOKS NEATLY BOUND are requested to send them to CHARLES MICHEL ANGELLO, No. 20 Anderson Street, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

ALSO

The following Books to be Sold ready Bound and Lined, JOURNAL—LEDGER—CASH BOOK WAIST BOOK—DAY BOOK—MEMORANDUM,

AND

BILL BOOK—and several others as may be required for Business, together with Stationery fresh landed from the Indiamen, all which will be Sold at a Moderate Price.

The above Books will be ready for Sale on the 20th Instant.

Madras Exchange Lottery.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY, is now Drawing in the Southern Division of the EXCHANGE. The Days of Drawing are Mondays, and Thursdays, 250 Tickets, are drawn each day—the hours of attendance, for selling and examining Tickets on the days of Drawing are from 8 to 12, and in the intermediate day's from 8 till 2 in the forenoon, and from 6 till 8 in the Evening.

Tickets warranted undrawn are ready for sale at the times abovementioned—Prizes either in the Exchange or Madras Lotteries, will be taken in payment, deducting the 10 per Cent.

P. M. CASSIN,
Agent to the Exch. Com.

Madras Exchange, July 1st, 1795.

Madras Exchange Lottery,

FOR 1795.

LOTTERY SCHEME,

Star Pagodas 100,000,

To be divided into 10,000 Shares or Tickets, at 10 Pagodas each.

1	Prize of . .	Star Pagodas	10,000
2	Prizes of . .	2500 each	5000
4	Ditto, of . .	1000	4000
8	Ditto of . .	500	4000
18	Ditto, . .	250	4500
40	Ditto . .	100	4000
80	Ditto, . .	50	4000
2950	Ditto, . .	20	59,000
1	Prize alloted to the First Drawn,		500
1	Ditto, ditto, Last Drawn,		5000
3105	Prizes		
6895	Blanks		
10000	Tickets,	Star Pagodas,	100000

Madras Exchan[ge] Lottery.

State of th[e] [W]heel.

AT THE CLOSE OF T[HE] [T]HIRTY-SECOND DAY'S DRA[WI]NG,

Monday, the 19th [Oc]tober, 1795.

PRIZES [D]RAWN,

1	Prize as First D[ra]wn, Pags.	500
1	ditto of .	2500
3	ditto of 1000 each .	3000
6	ditto of 500 each .	3000
15	ditto of 250 ditto, .	3750
35	ditto of 100 ditto, .	3500
71	ditto of 50 ditto, .	3550
2341	ditto of 20 [d]itto, .	46,820
2473	Prizes, amo[unting to Sta]r Pagodas,	[illegible]
5527	Blanks.	
8000	Tickets Draw[n]	
2000	Do. Undrawn.	
10,000	Tickets.	

PRIZES IN [T]HE WHEEL,

1	Prize of Pags.	10,000
1	ditto of .	2500
1	ditto of .	1000
2	ditto of 500 ditto, .	1000
3	ditto of 250 ditto, . .	750
5	ditto of 100 ditto, . .	500
9	ditto of 50 ditto, . .	450
609	ditto of 20 ditto, . .	12,180
631	Prizes, amounting to Star Pagodas, . .	28,380
1	ditto alloted as Last Drawn,	5,000
632		33,380

[Th]e [Wh]eel is above par 13,380 Star Pags.

The Price [o]f Tickets Warran[ted] Undrawn, is [Eig]hteen Pa[go]das [eac]h.

Madras E[xc]ha[nge L]ottery.

THE THIRTY-FIRST [illegible]

Thursday, the [illegible]

No. 2038 a Prize [illegible]

Prizes of 20 Star P[agodas]

4406 9780 2815 6958 17[illegible] 10
3650 7329 134 519 51[illegible] 20
9345 5588 2371 743 8473 [illegible] 4403
4572 625 8258 8992 8525 4[illegible] 1027
8341 5861 9330 4804 6059 515[illegible] 185
5135 7014 1291 9834 1709 371[illegible] 54 2896
5096 7297 5069 7246 7822 741 757 6623
2676 1561 8835 4911 5473 5471 5071 8810
7823 3373 6622 1524 5694 4636 7764 3224
7388 9436 5558 3630 219 770 5402

THE THIRTY-SECOND DAY'S DRAWING.

Monday, the 19th October, 1795.

2226 8111 6918 Prizes of Star Pags. 100
9505 9662 1413 9608 Prizes of Star Pags. 50
Prizes of 20 Pags.

5776 2852 215 6343 4484 3575 5592 9435
8659 7089 3992 3107 1836 611 9712 2577
5082 6868 2915 7086 6297 1281 2477 8935
6437 5842 9173 3467 974 8213 6098 1036
7402 9411 9632 5207 3690 9881 1358 3636
6942 7147 4797 8192 5875 8798 9475 3754
9375 1516 7569 6634 6962 3891 2994 9808
9806 5713 7719 6303 3906

MADRAS LOTTERY,

FOR

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND STAR PAGODAS,

THE FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES BEING DRAWN, THERE NOW REMAINS THE THIRD CLASS,

CONSISTING OF 5,632 BLANKS, AND THE FOLLOWING PRIZES,

1	Prize of	Star Pagodas	15,000
1	Ditto	Ditto	10,000
1	Ditto	Ditto	5,000
5	Prizes of	1,000 each is	5,000
10	Ditto	500	5,000
30	Ditto	200	6,000
70	Ditto	80	5,600
100	Ditto	40	4,000
1150	Ditto	20	23,000
	Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket,		3,400
1,368	Prizes in the Third Class, amounting to Star Pags.		82,000
4,368	Prizes amounting to Star Pags.		150,000
5,632	Blanks in the Third Class,		
10,000	Tickets, being nearly at the Rate of 1 PRIZE to 1¼ BLANK.		

COMPUTATION OF THE TICKETS.

10,000 Tickets at 7 Pags. each, amount to Star Pags. 70,000
Deduct 1,000 Prizes from the First Class.
Remains 9,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pags. each, 45,000
Deduct 2,000 Prizes from Second Class,
Remains 7,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pags. each, 35,000

Star Pagodas 150,000

SHARP and HEEFKE, *Agents*.

Fort. St. George, March 23d, 1795.

MADRAS LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

The Military Male Asylum, &c.

THE FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING, IN THE THIRD CLASS,

Monday, the 19th October, 1795.

No. 8617 Prize of 200 Star Pagodas,
Nos. 1025 1511 3590 5870 Pri[zes of] [illegible]
Nos. 2186 4014 9969 Prizes of 40 St[ar Pa]g[odas].
Prizes of 20 Star Pagodas.

60 290 778 936 972 1106 1472 1577
1876 1882 1919 2651 2684 2710 2772 2809
2933 3273 3455 3742 4089 4179 4370 4515
4649 5501 5652 5722 6065 6084 6256 6986
6312 7244 7834 8088 8522 8629 8[illegible]
9326 9452 9469 9731 9888 9922 9900

Lottery

FOR

TWO HOU[SES]

SITUATED NEA[R]

Mr. POPHAM's BROAD[WAY]

In the Black Town,

NEWLY REPAIRE[D],

And at present let to good Ten[ants].

E[AC]H of the Houses has a front Verandah [illegible] feet long, and 7 bread, a Hall 20 feet by [illegible] 2 Bed-chambers, Butlers and Cooks [illegible] Cook-room, Necessary House, with [illegible] Yards, and in the latter of w[hich] [illegible] of good water.

[Sc]heme of the Lottery.

The two Houses are valued by Comp[etent] Bricklayers at 1800 Pagodas, to be divided into 180 Tickets, at Ten Pagodas each.

Prize the First—the Northern House,
Prize the Second—the Southern Ditto.

The Lottery will be drawn as soon as filled and the Tickets paid for, at the Auction Room of Mr. GAUDOIN in the Fort, where a Plan of the Houses may be seen, and further particulars may be known.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY *WILLIAM URQUHART.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED AT THE COURIER OFFICE, BLACK-TOWN, AND BY MESSRS. THOMSON AND FERRIS, CALCUTTA.

Supplementary Courier.

WEDNESDAY, October 21st, 1795.

Government Advertisement.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

October 20th, 1795.

THE Right Honorable the President in Council, conſiders it his indiſpenſable duty to re-publiſh the following Orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, and at the ſame time to intimate his determination to carry them into the moſt rigorous Execution.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 9th of December, 1784.

PARA. 103. " We cannot conclude this Subject without adverting in the ſtrongeſt Terms, to the prohibitions which have from time to time, iſſued under the authority of different Courts of Directors, againſt any of our Servants or of thoſe under our protection, having any Money Tranſactions with any of the Country Powers, without the knowledge, and previous conſent of our reſpective Governments abroad—we are happy to find that the Nabob, ſenſible of the great Embarreſſments both to his own, and the Company's Affairs, which the Enormous Amount of their private Claims have occaſioned, is willing to engage not to incur any new Debts with Individuals—and although the Legiſlature has humanely interfered in behalf of ſuch Individuals, as might otherwiſe have been reduced to great diſtreſs, by paſt tranſactions we hereby in the moſt pointed and poſitive Terms, repeat our prohibitions upon this ſubject, and direct that no perſon being a Servant of the Company, or living under our protection, ſhall on any pretence whatever be concerned in any Loan or other Money Tranſaction with any of the Native Powers, unleſs with the knowledge—and expreſs permiſſion of our reſpective Governments; and if any of our Servants, or others, living under our protection, ſhall be diſcovered in any reſpect counteracting theſe Orders, we ſtrictly enjoin you to take the firſt opportunity of ſending them home to England, to be puniſhed as guilty of diſobedience of Orders, and no protection or aſſiſtance of the Company ſhall be given for the recovery of any Loans connected with ſuch Tranſactions. Your particular attention to this ſubject is ſtrictly enjoined, and any Connivance on your parts to a breach of our Orders upon it, will incur our higheſt diſpleaſure."

PAR. 104. " In order to put an end to thoſe Intrigues which have been too ſucceſsfully carried on, at the Nabob's Durbar, we repeat our prohibition in the ſtrongeſt Terms, reſpecting any intercourſe between Britiſh Subjects, and the Nabob and his Family, as we are concerned that ſuch an intercourſe has been carried on greatly to the detriment and Expence of the Nabob, and merely to the advantage of Individuals. We therefore direct that all perſons who ſhall offend againſt the letter or ſpirit of this neceſſary Order, whether in the Company's Service, or under their Protection, be forthwith ſent to England."

In addition to the above, and with a view to the more effectual prevention of the pernicious practice of lending Money, upon Mortgages of the Revenue, The Preſident in Council is pleaſed to re-publiſh the following Article in the Treaty concluded with the Nabob.

ART. 8th. In conſequence of this Meaſure, whereby the Diſtricts mentioned in the Schedule No. 2 become reſponſible for any Arrears that may accrue in the Stipulated Kiſts, The ſaid Nabob agrees that he will not grant Tuncaws or Aſſignments on any account on the Revenues of the Diſtricts of the Carnatic eventually Mortgaged to the Company, and that if contrary to this Condition, any Tuncaws or Aſſignments ſhould exiſt when the ſaid Diſtricts, or any of them, ſhall be aſſumed by the ſaid Company, ſuch Tuncaws or Aſſignments ſhall be declared by the Contracting Parties to be of no value, nor ſhall they remain in effect.

The Diſtricts ſo Mortgaged, as above mentioned, are thoſe of—

TENNIVELLY,
TRICHINOPOLY,
MADURA,
ONGOLE,
VELLORE,
PALNAUD, and Northern Diſtricts of the ARCOT PROVINCE."

By Order of the Right Honorable the Preſident in Council,

DAN. INCE, *Deputy Sec.*